

**Application No.: 10/084,833**

**Docket No.: P02917US8**

**REMARKS**

Currently pending in this application are claims 25-50, 52-60, 62-77 which were submitted with the response filed February 28, 2004. Claims 1-24 were canceled in a prior response and Claims 51, 61 and 78 are canceled in this response.

Claims 32, 38, 49, 59, 66 and 76 have been amended to change the term “diluent” to solvent. The term solvent appears in the specification at paragraph 0124. The claims have also been amended to depend directly from the preceding independent claim

Claims 52, 62 and 70 have been amended to change addition to additive correcting an obvious typographical error.

Claims 34 and 62 have been amended to delete caster oil from the Markush group that defines the thermal stabilizer.

Claim 33 has been amended to depend from claim 25.

The examiner has rejected claims 32, 38, 49, 59, 66 and 76 under 35 U.S.C. §112, first paragraph as failing to comply with the written description requirement. Specifically the examiner noted that the specification did not support defining certain compounds recited in the claims as “diluent” when the specification defined them as solvents. The claims have been amended to define the compounds as solvents and to change their dependency to the preceding independent claim.

The examiner next rejected claims 28, 33, 45, 46, 51, 52, 55, 56, 61, 62, 70, 72, 73 and 78 under 35 U.S.C. §112 as indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which the applicant regards as the invention.

The examiner rejected claims 28, 45, 55, and 72 on the grounds that the examiner did not see the distinction between the plant oil extracts derived from grain and the vegetable and nut plant oils. The examiner stated the opinion that vegetables and nuts are also grains. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection. As defined by Webster’s, a grain is a seed of fruit from a cereal or grass. Merriam-Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary, p. 543 (11<sup>th</sup> Ed. 2003) (attached). A vegetable on the other hand is a herbaceous plant and a nut is a hard shell dry fruit or seed. Id at 853, 1386. While all of these are plants, they are different varieties and

the differences in the oil extracts and oils would be apparent to one skilled in the art. In addition, plant oil extracts are generally obtained from chlorophyll containing parts of the plant (see, e.g. paragraphs 59 and 60), whereas vegetable oils are generally extracted from the seed, nut or fruit (see, e.g., paragraphs 75 and 76). Thus, applicant respectfully submits that the two groups of materials are distinct the claims are not indefinite.

The examiner rejected claims 46 and 51 as substantial duplicates. Claim 51 has been canceled rendering the rejection moot.

The examiner rejected claims 52, 62 and 72 noting that the term “addition” should read “additive.” The claims have been amended to change the term “addition” to “additive”.

The examiner rejected claims 56 and 61 as substantial duplicates. Claim 61 has been canceled rendering the rejection moot.

The examiner rejected claims 73 and 78 as substantial duplicates. Claim 78 has been canceled rendering the rejection moot.

The examiner has rejected claims 34, 37-40, 62 and 65-68 under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as anticipated by U.S. Patent 5,862,369 to Jordan. The examiner noted that Jordan teaches a fuel composition that contains beta-carotene (carotenoid), chlorophyll (hydrophobic plant extract) and ethoxylated castor oil (thermal stabilizer) as well as cetane improvers. The composition may be diluted with various solvents including gasoline, toluene, diesel fuel and alcohols. Applicants respectfully submit that the claims as amended are not anticipated by Jordan.

As noted above, the Markush group in claims 34 and 62 that define the thermal stabilizer does not include castor oil. None of the other oils recited in the claims are taught or recited in Jordan. Thus Jordan can not anticipate the claims. Claims 37-40 depend from claim 34 and claims 65-68 depend from claim 62. Since Jordan does not anticipate the independent claims it can not anticipate the dependent claims.

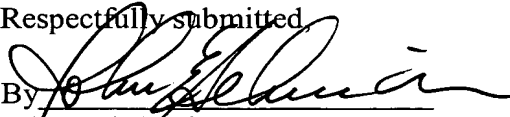
**CONCLUSIONS**

Applicant submits that the pending claims are free of the art and are in condition for allowance.

Applicant believes there is no fee due with this response. However, if fees are due, please charge our Deposit Account No. 06-2375, under Order No. P02917US8 from which the undersigned is authorized to draw.

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Respectfully submitted

By 

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# Merriam- Webster's Collegiate<sup>®</sup> Dictionary

ELEVENTH  
EDITION



Merriam-Webster, Incorporated  
Springfield, Massachusetts, U.S.A.



**chiku** [Jp dial. (Okinawa)] (1970): a weapon that consists of two hardwood sticks joined at their ends by a short length of rawhide, cord, or chain

**nunciature** \nūn(-)sh-ə-*chūr*, \nūn(-)sh-*chūr*, \nūn(-)sh-*chūr* [It *nunciatura*, fr. *nuncio*] (1652): 1: a papal diplomatic mission headed by a nuncio 2: the office or period of office of a nuncio

**nuncio** \nūn(-)sh-ə, \nūn(-)sh-*chūr*, \nūn(-)sh-*chūr* [It, fr. *L. nuntius* messenger, *nuncio*] (1528): a papal legate of the highest rank permanently accredited to a civil government

**nuncio** \nūn(-)sh-ə, \nūn(-)sh-*chūr* [by alter. (fr. *misdivision of an uncle*)] (ca. 1589) chiefly dial.: **UNCLE**

**nun-cu-pa-tive** \nūn(-)kū-pā-tiv, \nūn(-)kū-pā-tiv [ML *nuncupatus*, fr. LL, so-called, fr. *L. nuncupatus*, pp. of *nuncupare* to name, prob. ultim. fr. *nomen* name + *capere* to take — more at NAME, HEAVE] (1546): not written: ORAL (a ~ will)

**nun-ery** \nūn(-)sh-ə, \nūn(-)sh-*chūr*, \nūn(-)sh-*chūr* (14c): a convent of nuns

**nuc** \nūn(-)sh-ə, \nūn(-)sh-*chūr*, \nūn(-)sh-*chūr* [Vietnamese *nuc* *nuc*, lit., salted fish (1919): a sauce made of fish (as anchovies) fermented in brine

**nuc** \nūn(-)sh-ə, \nūn(-)sh-*chūr*, \nūn(-)sh-*chūr* [Nupe or Nupes (1883): a member of a people of west central Nigeria; also: the language of the Nupe people

**nuc** \nūn(-)sh-ə, \nūn(-)sh-*chūr*, \nūn(-)sh-*chūr* [adj. *L. nuptialis*, fr. *nuptus*, *pt.* wedding, fr. *nubere* to marry; prob. akin to Gk *nymphē* bride, *nymph* (15c): 1: of or relating to marriage or the marriage ceremony 2: characteristic of or occurring in the breeding season (~ flight)

**nuptial** \nūn(-)sh-ə, \nūn(-)sh-*chūr*, \nūn(-)sh-*chūr* (ca. 1553): MARRIAGE, WEDDING — usu. used in pl.

**nup-tial-ty** \nūn(-)sh-ə, \nūn(-)sh-*chūr*, \nūn(-)sh-*chūr* (1899): the marriage

**nur** \nūn(-)sh-ə, \nūn(-)sh-*chūr*, \nūn(-)sh-*chūr* [Nuristan, Afghanistan] (1951): 1: a member of a group of peoples of the Hindu Kush in northeastern Afghanistan 2: the family of languages spoken by the Nuristanis that constitutes a distinct branch of Indo-Iranian

**nurse** \nūn(-)sh-ə, \nūn(-)sh-*chūr*, \nūn(-)sh-*chūr* [ME *nurice*, *nurse*, fr. AF *nurice*, fr. LL *nutricia*, fr. L, fem. of *nutricus* nourishing — more at NUTRITIOUS] (13c): 1: a woman who suckles an infant not her own: WET NURSE b: a woman who takes care of a young child: DRY NURSE 2: one that looks after, fosters, or advises 3: a person who cares for the sick or infirm; *specif.*: a licensed health-care professional who practices independently or is supervised by a physician, surgeon, or dentist and who is skilled in promoting and maintaining health — compare LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSE, REGISTERED NURSE 4: a worker form of a social insect (as an ant or a bee) that cares for the young b: a female animal used to suckle the young of another

**nurse** \nūn(-)sh-ə, \nūn(-)sh-*chūr*, \nūn(-)sh-*chūr* [ME *nurshen* to suckle, nourish, contr. of *nurshen*] (14c): 1: a: to nourish at the breast: SUCKLE b: to take nourishment from the breast of 2: REAR, EDUCATE 3: a: to promote the development or progress of b: to manage with care or economy (~nursed the business through hard times) (~nursed a 1-0 lead) c: to take charge of and watch over 4: a: to care for and wait on (as a sick person) b: to attempt to cure by care and treatment 5: to hold in one's memory or consideration (~ a grievance) 6: a: to use, handle, or operate carefully so as to conserve energy or avoid injury or loss (~ a sprained ankle) b: to use sparingly c: to consume slowly or over a long period (~ a cup of coffee) ~ *vi* 1: a: to feed an offspring from the breast b: to feed at the breast: SUCK 2: to act or serve as a nurse — *nurse* -*er* *n*

**nurse-mid** \nūn(-)sh-ə, \nūn(-)sh-*chūr*, \nūn(-)sh-*chūr* (1657): a girl or woman who is regularly employed to look after children

**nurse-mid-wife** \nūn(-)sh-ə, \nūn(-)sh-*chūr*, \nūn(-)sh-*chūr* (1952): a registered nurse with additional training as a midwife who delivers infants and provides prenatal and postpartum care, newborn care, and some routine care (as gynecological exams) of women — *nurse-mid-wife-ry* \nūn(-)sh-ə, \nūn(-)sh-*chūr*, \nūn(-)sh-*chūr* *n*

**nurse-prac-ti-tion-er** \nūn(-)sh-ə, \nūn(-)sh-*chūr*, \nūn(-)sh-*chūr* (1969): a registered nurse who is qualified through advanced training to assume some of the duties and responsibilities formerly assumed only by a physician

**nurs-ery** \nūn(-)sh-ə, \nūn(-)sh-*chūr*, \nūn(-)sh-*chūr* (14c): 1: a place where children are temporarily cared for in their parents' absence c: DAY NURSERY 3: a: something that fosters, develops, or promotes b: a place in which persons are trained or educated 4: an area where plants are grown for transplanting, for use as stocks for budding and grafting, or for sale 5: a place where young animals grow or are cared for

**nurs-ery-man** \nūn(-)sh-ə, \nūn(-)sh-*chūr*, \nūn(-)sh-*chūr* (1672): one whose occupation is the cultivation of plants (as trees and shrubs) esp. for sale

**nurs-ery** \nūn(-)sh-ə, \nūn(-)sh-*chūr*, \nūn(-)sh-*chūr* (1816): a short rhyme for children that often tells a story

**nurs-ery school** \nūn(-)sh-ə, \nūn(-)sh-*chūr*, \nūn(-)sh-*chūr* (1835): a school for children usu. under five years

**nurse's aide** \nūn(-)sh-ə, \nūn(-)sh-*chūr*, \nūn(-)sh-*chūr* (1943): a worker who assists trained nurses in a hospital by performing unspecialized services (as giving baths)

**nurse shark** \nūn(-)sh-ə, \nūn(-)sh-*chūr*, \nūn(-)sh-*chūr* (1851): any of various sharks (as family *Ginglymostomatidae*) esp.: a shark (*Ginglymostoma cirratum*) of warm waters

**nursing** \nūn(-)sh-ə, \nūn(-)sh-*chūr*, \nūn(-)sh-*chūr* (1860): 1: the profession of a nurse (schools of ~) 2: the duties of a nurse (proper ~ is difficult work)

**nursing home** \nūn(-)sh-ə, \nūn(-)sh-*chūr*, \nūn(-)sh-*chūr* (1896): a privately operated establishment providing maintenance and personal or nursing care for persons (as the aged or the chronically ill) who are unable to care for themselves properly

**nurs-ing** \nūn(-)sh-ə, \nūn(-)sh-*chūr*, \nūn(-)sh-*chūr* (1557): 1: one that is solicitously cared for 2: a nursing child

**nur-ture** \nūn(-)sh-ə, \nūn(-)sh-*chūr*, \nūn(-)sh-*chūr* (ca. 1938): affectionate care and attention — *nur-tur-ant* \nūn(-)sh-ə, \nūn(-)sh-*chūr*, \nūn(-)sh-*chūr* *adj*

**nur-ture** \nūn(-)sh-ə, \nūn(-)sh-*chūr*, \nūn(-)sh-*chūr* [ME *nurture*, *nurture*, fr. AF *nurture*, fr. LL *nurtus* act of nursing, fr. L *nurtus*, pp. of *nurtire* to suckle, nourish — more at NOURISH] (14c): 1: TRAINING, UPRISING 2: something that nourishes: FOOD 3: the sum of the environmental factors influencing the behavior and traits expressed by an organism

**nur-ture** \nūn(-)sh-ə, \nūn(-)sh-*chūr*, \nūn(-)sh-*chūr* (15c): 1: to supply with nourishment 2: EDUCATE 3: to further the development of: FOSTER — *nur-tur-er* \nūn(-)sh-ə, \nūn(-)sh-*chūr*, \nūn(-)sh-*chūr* *n*

**nur-ture** \nūn(-)sh-ə, \nūn(-)sh-*chūr*, \nūn(-)sh-*chūr* [ME *nurtus*, *nurtus*, fr. OE *nurtus*, akin to OHG *nuz* nut and prob. to L *nux* nut] (bef. 12c): 1: a hard-shelled dry fruit or seed with a separable rind or shell and interior kernel (2): the kernel of a nut b: a dry indehiscent one-seeded fruit with a woody pericarp 2: a hard problem or undertaking b: CORE, HEART 3: a perforated

block usu. of metal that has an internal screw thread and is used on a bolt or screw for tightening or holding something 4: the ridge in a stringed instrument (as a violin) over which the strings pass on the upper end of the fingerboard 5: a small lump (as of butter) 6: a foolish, eccentric, or crazy person b: ENTHUSIAST (a movie ~) 7: *pl* NOURISH — often used interjectionally 8: *slang*: a person's head 9: *usu vulgar*: TESTIS 10: the amount of money that must be earned in order to break even 11: EN 1 — nut-like \nū(-)sh-*chūr* *adj*

**nut** \nū(-)sh-ə, \nū(-)sh-*chūr*, \nū(-)sh-*chūr* (1604): to gather or seek nuts

**nut-tate** \nū(-)sh-ə, \nū(-)sh-*chūr*, \nū(-)sh-*chūr* (1880): to exhibit or undergo nutation

**nut-ta-tion** \nū(-)sh-ə, \nū(-)sh-*chūr*, \nū(-)sh-*chūr* [L *nutatio*, *nutatio*, fr. *nutare* to nod, rock — more at NUBEN] (1612): 1: *archaic*: the act of nodding the head 2: oscillatory movement of the axis of a rotating body (as the earth): WOBBLE 3: a spontaneous usu. spiral movement of a growing plant part — *nut-ta-tion-al* \nū(-)sh-ə, \nū(-)sh-*chūr*, \nū(-)sh-*chūr* *adj*

**nut-brown** \nū(-)sh-ə, \nū(-)sh-*chūr*, \nū(-)sh-*chūr* (14c): of the color of a brown nut

**nut-case** \nū(-)sh-ə, \nū(-)sh-*chūr*, \nū(-)sh-*chūr* (1959): NUT 6a

**nut-crack-er** \nū(-)sh-ə, \nū(-)sh-*chūr*, \nū(-)sh-*chūr* (ca. 1548): an implement for cracking nuts

**nut-gall** \nū(-)sh-ə, \nū(-)sh-*chūr*, \nū(-)sh-*chūr* (15c): a gall that resembles a nut; esp.: such a gall produced on oaks

**nut grass** \nū(-)sh-ə, \nū(-)sh-*chūr*, \nū(-)sh-*chūr* (1775): a perennial sedge (*Cyperus rotundus*) of wide distribution that has slender rootstocks bearing small edible tubers resembling nuts; also: a related sedge (*C. esculentus*)

**nut-hatch** \nū(-)sh-ə, \nū(-)sh-*chūr*, \nū(-)sh-*chūr* [ME *notehache*, fr. *note* nut + *-hache*; akin to OE *tohaccan* to hack — more at HACK] (14c): any of various small tree-climbing chiefly insectivorous birds (family Sittidae and esp. genus *Sitta*) that have a compact body, a narrow bill, a short tail, and sometimes a black cap

**nut-house** \nū(-)sh-ə, \nū(-)sh-*chūr*, \nū(-)sh-*chūr* (1900) *slang*: a mental hospital

**nut-let** \nū(-)sh-ə, \nū(-)sh-*chūr*, \nū(-)sh-*chūr* (1856): 1: a small nut b: a small fruit similar to a nut 2: the stone of a drupelet

**nut-meg** \nū(-)sh-ə, \nū(-)sh-*chūr*, \nū(-)sh-*chūr* [ME *notemigge*, *notemigge*, ultim. fr. Old Occitan *noz muscada*, fr. *noz* nut (fr. L *nuc*, *nux*) + *muscada*, fem. of *muscat* musky — more at MUSCAT] (15c): 1: an aromatic seed produced by an evergreen tree (*Myristica fragrans*) of the family Myristicaceae, the nutmeg family) native to the Moluccas; also: the ground seed used as a spice — compare MACIS 2: a tree yielding nutmeg

**nut-pick** \nū(-)sh-ə, \nū(-)sh-*chūr*, \nū(-)sh-*chūr* (1862): a small sharp-pointed implement for extracting the kernels from nuts

**nu-tra-ceu-ti-cal** \nū(-)sh-ə, \nū(-)sh-*chūr*, \nū(-)sh-*chūr* [L *nutritivus* + *pharmaceutica*] (1990): a foodstuff (as a fortified food or dietary supplement) that provides health benefits in addition to its basic nutritional value

**nu-tri-tion** \nū(-)sh-ə, \nū(-)sh-*chūr*, \nū(-)sh-*chūr* [AmerSp, fr. Sp, otter, modif. of L *nutra*; prob. akin to OE *oter* otter] (1820): 1: the durable usu. light brown fur of a nutria 2: a large So. American semiaquatic rodent (*Myocastor coypus*) with webbed hind feet and a round nearly hairless tail that has been introduced into parts of Europe, Asia, and No. America

**nu-tri-tion** \nū(-)sh-ə, \nū(-)sh-*chūr*, \nū(-)sh-*chūr* [L *nutritus*, *nutritus*, pp. of *nutrire* to nourish — more at NOURISH] (1650): furnishing nourishment

**nutrient** \nū(-)sh-ə, \nū(-)sh-*chūr*, \nū(-)sh-*chūr* (ca. 1828): a nutritive substance or ingredient

**nu-tri-ment** \nū(-)sh-ə, \nū(-)sh-*chūr*, \nū(-)sh-*chūr* [ME, fr. L *nutrimentum*, fr. *nutrire*] (15c): something that nourishes or promotes growth, provides energy, repairs body tissues, and maintains life

**nu-tri-tion** \nū(-)sh-ə, \nū(-)sh-*chūr*, \nū(-)sh-*chūr* [ME *nutricion*, fr. LL *nutritio*, fr. L *nutrire*] (15c): 1: the act or process of nourishing or being nourished; *specif.*: the sum of the processes by which an animal or plant takes in and utilizes food substances 2: NOURISHMENT 1 — *nu-tri-tion-al* \nū(-)sh-ə, \nū(-)sh-*chūr*, \nū(-)sh-*chūr* *adj* — *nu-tri-tion-al-ly* *adv*

**nu-tri-tion-ist** \nū(-)sh-ə, \nū(-)sh-*chūr*, \nū(-)sh-*chūr* (1926): a specialist in the study of nutrition

**nu-tri-tious** \nū(-)sh-ə, \nū(-)sh-*chūr*, \nū(-)sh-*chūr* [L *nutritus*, fr. *nutrire*, *nutrix* nurse, fr. *nutrire* to nourish — more at NOURISH] (1665): NOURISHING — *nu-tri-tious-ly* *adv* — *nu-tri-tious-ness* *n*

**nu-tri-tive** \nū(-)sh-ə, \nū(-)sh-*chūr*, \nū(-)sh-*chūr* (14c): 1: of or relating to nutrition 2: NOURISHING — *nu-tri-tive-ly* *adv*

**nutritive ratio** \nū(-)sh-ə, \nū(-)sh-*chūr*, \nū(-)sh-*chūr* (1897): the ratio of digestible protein to other nutrients in a foodstuff or ration

**nuts** \nū(-)sh-ə, \nū(-)sh-*chūr*, \nū(-)sh-*chūr* (1785): 1: ENTHUSIASTIC, KEEN (~ for animals and children — Rick Reilly) 2: INSANE, CRAZY (said that it was a novel and all the people who said otherwise were ~ — Flannery O'Connor)

**nuts and bolts** \nū(-)sh-ə, \nū(-)sh-*chūr*, \nū(-)sh-*chūr* (1967): 1: the working parts or elements 2: the practical workings of a machine or enterprise as opposed to theoretical considerations or speculative possibilities — *nuts-and-bolts* *adj*

**nut-sedge** \nū(-)sh-ə, \nū(-)sh-*chūr*, \nū(-)sh-*chūr* (ca. 1909): NUT GRASS

**nut-shell** \nū(-)sh-ə, \nū(-)sh-*chūr*, \nū(-)sh-*chūr* (13c): 1: the hard external covering in which the kernel of a nut is enclosed 2: something of small size, amount, or scope — *In a nutshell*: in a very brief statement

**nut-tar** \nū(-)sh-ə, \nū(-)sh-*chūr*, \nū(-)sh-*chūr* (1958) *slang Br*: NUT 6a

**nut-ty** \nū(-)sh-ə, \nū(-)sh-*chūr*, \nū(-)sh-*chūr* (15c): 1: having or producing nuts 2: having a flavor like that of nuts 3: ECCENTRIC, SILLY; also: mentally unbalanced — *nut-ty-ly* \nū(-)sh-ə, \nū(-)sh-*chūr*, \nū(-)sh-*chūr* *adv* — *nut-ty-ness* *n*

**Nuu-Chah-Nuith** \nū(-)sh-ə, \nū(-)sh-*chūr*, \nū(-)sh-*chūr* also *Nuu Chah Nuith* \nū(-)sh-ə, \nū(-)sh-*chūr*, \nū(-)sh-*chūr* *n*, *p* *Nuu-Chah-Nuith* also *Nuu Chah Nuith* [Nootka *nucanul*, lit., all along the mountains] (1979): NOOTKA

**nux vom-ica** \nū(-)sh-ə, \nū(-)sh-*chūr*, \nū(-)sh-*chūr* [NL, lit., emetic nut] (14c): 1: the poisonous disk-shaped seed of a tree (*Strychnos nuxvomica*) of the family Loganiaceae of southern Asia that contains several alkaloids and esp. strychnine and brucine; also: the tree yielding nux vomica 2: a drug containing nux vomica



nuthatch

\o/ about \ʌ/ kitten, F table \ər/ further \ə/ ash \ʌ/ ace \ʌ/ mop, mar  
 \ə/ out \ə/ chin \ə/ bet \e/ easy \e/ go \i/ hit \i/ ice \i/ job  
 \ə/ sing \ə/ go \ə/ law \ə/ boy \ə/ chin \ə/ the \ə/ foot \ə/ foot  
 \ə/ yet \ə/ vision, beige \e/ a, ce, ve, \e/ see Guide to Pronunciation

**ve-da-lla** (vi-dal-yə) *n* [NL, genus name] (1889): an Australian ladybug (*Rodolia cardinalis*) introduced to many countries to control scale insects — called also *vedalia beetle*.

**Ve-dan-ta** (və-dān-tə, vō-, -dān-) *n* [Skt *Vedānta*, lit., end of the Veda, fr. *Veda* + *-anta*; akin to OB end end] (1788): an orthodox system of Hindu philosophy developing esp. in a qualified monism the speculations of the Upanishads on ultimate reality and the liberation of the soul — **Ve-dan-tism** (və-dān-tiz-əm, -dān-) *n* — **Ve-dan-tist** (-dān-) *n*.

**Ve-dan-tic** (və-dān-tik, -dān-) *adj* (1882): 1: of or relating to the Vedānta philosophy 2: VEDIC.

**Ved-da or Ved-dah** (və-də) *n* [Sinhalese *vedda* hunter] (1681): a member of an aboriginal people of Sri Lanka.

**Ved-dold** (və-dōld) *n* (1928): a member of a race of southern Asia traditionally classified by such physical features as wavy to curly hair, chocolate-brown skin color, and slender body build — **Veddoid** *adj*.

**ve-dette or vi-dette** (vi-det) *n* [Fr. *vi-dette*, alter. of *velette*; prob. fr. *sp. vela* watch, fr. *velar* to keep watch, fr. *L. vigilare* to wake, watch, fr. *vigil* awake — more at *VIGIL*] (ca. 1611): a mounted sentinel stationed in advance of pickets.

**Ve-dic** (və-dik) *adj* (1848): of or relating to the Vedas, the language in which they are written, or Hindu history and culture between 1500 B.C. and 500 B.C.

**vee** (və) *n* (ca. 1883): 1: something shaped like the letter V 2: the letter v.

**vee-lay** (və-lā) *n* [video jockey] (ca. 1981): an announcer of a program (as on television) that features music videos.

**veena** *n* of *VINA*.

**veep** (vēp) *n* [fr. v. p. (abbr. for vice president)] (1949): VICE PRESIDENT.

**veer** (vēr) *v* [ME *veren*, of LG or D origin; akin to MD *veren* to slacken, MLG *veren* (15c): to let out (as a rope)]

**veer** *v* [ME *veren*, fr. MF *verer*, fr. OF, to throw with a twisting motion, fr. VL *verere*, alter. of *L. vibrare* to wave, propel suddenly — more at *VIBRATE*] (15c): 1: to change direction or course (the economy — ed sharply downward) 2: of the wind: to shift in a clockwise direction — compare *BACK* 3: to wear ship ~ *v*: to direct to a different course; *specif*: *WEAR* 7 *syn* see *SWERVE* — **veering-ly** (vēr-ē) *adv*.

**veer** *n* (ca. 1611): a change in course or direction (a ~ to the right).

**vee-ry** (vēr-ē) *n*, pl *veeries* [prob. Imit.] (1838): an American thrush (*Catharus fuscescens*) common in the eastern U.S.

**veg** (vɛg) *n*, pl *vegs* (1918) chiefly Brit: VEGETABLE.

**Ve-ga** (və-gə, -vā-) *n* [NL, fr. Ar. (*al-Nasr*) *al-Wāḡi*, lit., the falling (vulture)] (ca. 1638): the brightest star in the constellation Lyra.

**veg-ari** (və-gə-ri) *n* [NL, fr. *ve-ari* or *-jan* (by cont. fr. *vegetarian*)] (1944): a strict vegetarian who consumes no animal food or dairy products; also: one who abstains from using animal products (as leather) — **vegan** *adj* — **veg-an-ism** (və-gə-n-iz-əm, -vā-) *n*.

**veg-e-ta-ble** (və-jə-tə-bəl, -və-jə-) *adj* [ME, fr. ML *vegetabilis* vegetative, fr. *vegetare* to grow, fr. *L. vegetare*, fr. *vegetus* lively, fr. *vegeto* to enliven — more at *WAKE*] (15c): 1: of, relating to, constituting, or growing like plants 2: consisting of plants: VEGETATIONAL 2: made from, obtained from, or containing plants or plant products (~ soup) (~ fat) 3: resembling or suggesting a plant (as in inertness or passivity).

**vegetable** *n* (15c): 1: PLANT 1b 2: a usu. herbaceous plant (as the cabbage, bean, or potato) grown for an edible part that is usu. eaten as part of a meal; also: such an edible part 3: a person whose mental and physical functioning is severely impaired and esp. one who requires supportive measures (as mechanical ventilation) to survive.

**vegetable ivory** *n* (1842): 1: the hard white opaque endosperm of the ivory nut that takes a high polish and is used as a substitute for ivory 2: IVORY NUT.

**vegetable marrow** *n* (ca. 1816) chiefly Brit: any of various smooth-skinned elongated summer squashes with creamy-white, to deep green skins.

**vegetable oil** *n* (1765): an oil of plant origin; esp: a fatty oil from seeds or fruits.

**vegetable pyster** *n* (ca. 1818): SALEIFY.

**vegetable pear** *n* (1887): CHAYOTE.

**vegetable wax** *n* (1815): a wax of plant origin secreted commonly in thin flakes by the walls of epidermal cells.

**veg-e-ta-bly** (və-jə-tə-bəl, -və-jə-) *adv* or *adj* (1651): in the manner of or like a vegetable.

**veg-e-tal** (və-jə-təl) *adj* [ML *vegetare* to grow] (15c): 1: VEGETABLE 2: VEGETATIVE 3: of or relating to the vegetal pole of an egg or to that part of an egg from which the endoderm normally develops (~ blastomeres).

**vegetal pole** *n* (1896): the point on the surface of an egg that is diametrically opposite to the animal pole and usu. marks the center of the protoplasm containing more yolk — see *ELASTULA* illustration.

**veg-e-tar-i-an** (və-jə-tə-rē-ən) *n* [vegetable + *-arian*] (1839): 1: one who believes in or practices vegetarianism 2: HERBIVORE.

**vegetarian** *adj* (1849): 1: of or relating to vegetarians 2: consisting wholly of vegetables, fruits, grains, nuts, and sometimes eggs or dairy products (a ~ diet).

**veg-e-tar-i-an-ism** (və-jə-tə-rē-ən-iz-əm) *n* (ca. 1851): the theory or practice of living on a vegetarian diet.

**veg-e-tate** (və-jə-tāt, -tāt) *v* [ML *vegetatus*, pp. of *vegetare* to grow] (1605): 1: to grow in the manner of a plant; also: to grow exuberantly or with proliferation of fleshy or warty outgrowths 2: to produce vegetation 3: to lead a passive existence without exertion of body or mind ~ *v*: to establish vegetation in or on.

**veg-e-ta-tion** (və-jə-tā-shən) *n* (1564): 1: the act or process of vegetating 2: inert existence 3: plant life or total plant cover (as of an area) 4: an abnormal growth upon a body part (fibria ~ on the mitral valve) — **veg-e-ta-tion-al** (və-jə-tā-shən-əl) *adj*.

**veg-e-ta-tive** (və-jə-tā-tiv) *adj* (14c) 1: (1) growing or living the power of growing (2): of, relating to, or engaged in nutritive and growth functions as contrasted with reproductive functions (a ~ nucleus) 2: promoting plant growth (the ~ properties of soil) 3: of, relating to, or involving propagation by nonsexual processes or methods 2: relating to, composed of, or suggesting vegetation. 3: of or

relating to the division of nature comprising the plant kingdom 4: AUTONOMIC 1: b: characterized by, resulting from, or being a state of severe mental impairment in which only involuntary bodily functions are sustained 5: VEGETABLE 3 — **veg-e-ta-tive-ly** *adv* — **veg-e-ta-tive-ness** *n*.

**ve-ge-te** (və-jet) *adj* [L. *vegetus* — more at VEGETABLE] (1639) archaic: LIVELY, HEALTHY.

**veg-gle** also **veg-ge** (və-jel) *n* [by shortening & alter.] (1935): 1: VEGETABLE 2: slang: VEGETARIAN.

**veggie burger** *n* (1972): a patty chiefly of vegetable — and protein used as a meat substitute; also: a sandwich containing such a patty.

**veg out** (və-jə) *v* *vegged out*; **veg-ging out** [short for *vegetating*] (1980): to spend time idly or passively.

**ve-he-mence** (və-hə-mən(t)s) *n* (15c): the quality or state of being vehement: INTENSITY.

**ve-he-ment** (və-hə-mənt) *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L. *vehement*, *vehemens*, *vehemens*] (15c): marked by forceful energy: POWERFUL, *vehement*, *vehemens*, *vehemens* (15c): as a: intensely emotional: IMPASSIONED, FERVID (~ patriotism) b: (1) deeply felt (a ~ suspicion) (2) forcibly expressed (~ denunciations) c: bitterly antagonistic (a ~ debate) — **ve-he-ment-ly** *adv*.

**ve-hi-cle** (və-hi-kəl) also **ve-hi-ka** (və-hi-ka) *n* [Fr. *véhicule*, fr. L. *vehiculum* carriage, conveyance, fr. *vehere* to carry — more at *WAY*] (1612): 1: a: an inert medium (as a syrup) in which a medicinally active agent is administered b: any of various media acting usu. as solvents, carriers, or binders for active ingredients or pigments 2: a: an agent of transmission: CARRIER 3: a medium through which something is expressed, achieved, or displayed (an investment ~); esp: a work created esp. to display the talents of a particular performer 4: a means of carrying or transporting something (planes, trains, and other ~s); as a: a MOTOR VEHICLE b: a piece of mechanized equipment.

**ve-hi-cu-lar** (və-hi-kyū-lər) *adj* (1616): 1: of, relating to, or designed for vehicles and esp. motor vehicles 2: transported by vehicle c: caused by or resulting from the operation of a vehicle (~ hemorrhoids) 2: serving as a vehicle.

**V-8** (və-8) *n* (1930): an internal combustion engine having two banks of four cylinders each with the banks at an angle to each other; *esp*: an automobile having such an engine.

**veil** (vā) *n* [ME, fr. AF *veil*, *veile*, fr. L. *vela*, pl. of *velum* sail, awning, curtain] (15c): 1: a: a length of cloth worn by women as a covering for the head and shoulders and often esp. in Eastern countries for the face; *specif*: the outer covering of a nun's headdress b: a length of veiling or netting worn over the head or face or attached for protection or ornament to a hat or headdress (a bridal ~) c: any of various liturgical cloths; esp: a cloth used to cover the chalice 2: the life of a nun — often used in the phrase *take the veil* 3: a concealing curtain or cover of cloth 4: something that resembles a veil (a ~ of stars); esp: something that hides or obscures like a veil (lift the ~ of secrecy) 5: a covering body part or membrane; as a: VELUM b: CAUL.

**veil** *v* (14c): to cover, provide, obscure, or conceal with or as if with a veil ~ *v*: to put on or wear a veil.

**veiled** (vāld) *adj* (14c): 1: a: having or wearing a veil or a concealing cover (a ~ hat) b: characterized by a softening tonal distortion 2: obscured as if by a veil: DISGUISED (~ threats).

**veil-ing** (vā-lip) *n* (13c): 1: any of various light sheer fabrics 2: VEIL.

**vein** (vān) *n* [ME *veine*, fr. AF, fr. L. *vena*] (14c): 1: a: a narrow water channel in rock or earth or in ice b: (1) LODE 2: (2) a bed of useful mineral matter c: LODE 3: 2: BLOOD VESSEL; esp: any of the tubular branching vessels that carry blood from the capillaries toward the heart 3: a: any of the vascular bundles forming the framework of a leaf b: any of the thickened cuticular ribs that serve to stiffen the wings of an insect 4: something suggesting veins (as in reticulation); *specif*: a wavy variegation (as in marble) 5: a: a distinctive mode of expression: STYLE (stories in a romantic ~) b: a distinctive element or quality: STRAIN (introduced a welcome ~ of humor) c: a line of thought or action (renewed discussion along the same ~) 6: a special aptitude (inherited an artistic ~) b: a usu. transitory and casually attained mood c: top form (thou troublest me; I am not in the ~ — Shak.) — **vein-ai** (vā-n-ē) *adj*.

**vein** *v* (1502): to pattern with or as if with veins.

**veined** (vānd) *adj* (ca. 1529): patterned with or as if with veins; having venation: STREAKED (a ~ leaf) (~ marble) (~ cheese).

**vein-er** (vā-nər) *n* (1895): a small V gouge used in wood carving.

**vein-ing** (vā-nip) *n* (1826): a pattern of veins: VENATION.

**vein-let** (vān-lət) *n* (1831): a small vein.

**veiny** (vā-nē) *adj* (1611): full of veins; noticeably veined (~ hands).

**vel** *abbr* velocity.

**ve-la-men** (və-lā-mən) *n*, pl *ve-lam-i-na* (və-lā-mə-nə) [NL, fr. L. covering, fr. *velare* to cover, fr. *velum* curtain] (1882): the thick corky epidermis of aerial roots of an epiphytic orchid that absorbs water from the atmosphere.

**ve-lar** (və-lər) *adj* [NL *velaris*, fr. *velum*] (1876): 1: formed with the back of the tongue touching or near the soft palate (the ~ *vel* of *Vel* cool) 2: of, forming, or relating to a velum and esp. the soft palate — **velar** *n*.

**ve-lar-i-um** (və-lər-ē-əm) *n*, pl *la-i-ā* (və-lə-ā) [L. fr. *velum* curtain] (1834): an awning over an ancient Roman theater or amphitheater.

**ve-lar-i-z-a-tion** (və-lər-ē-zā-shən) *n* (1915): 1: the quality or state of being velarized 2: an act or instance of velarizing.

**ve-lar-ize** (və-lər-ēz) *v* *velarized*; **velar-iz-ing** (və-lər-ēz-ing) (1915): to modify (as the *V* of *Vel* pool) by a simultaneous velar articulation.

**Vel-cro** (vəl-jkro) *trademark* — used for a closure consisting of a piece of fabric of small hooks that sticks to a corresponding fabric of small loops.

**veid or veldt** (vəld, veldt) *n* [Afrik *veld*, fr. D. field; akin to OB *feld* field] (1835): a grassland esp. of southern Africa usu. with scattered shrubs or trees.

**ve-il-per** (və-lə-jər, -və-) *n* [NL, fr. *velum* + *per* bearing, fr. *perere* to bear] (1877): a larval mollusk in the stage when it has developed the velum.

**vel-le-ty** (və-lē-tē, -və-) *n*, pl *-ties* [NL *velletus*, fr. L. *velle* to wish, will — more at *WILL*] (1618): 1: the lowest degree of volition 2: a slight wish or tendency: INCLINATION.

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